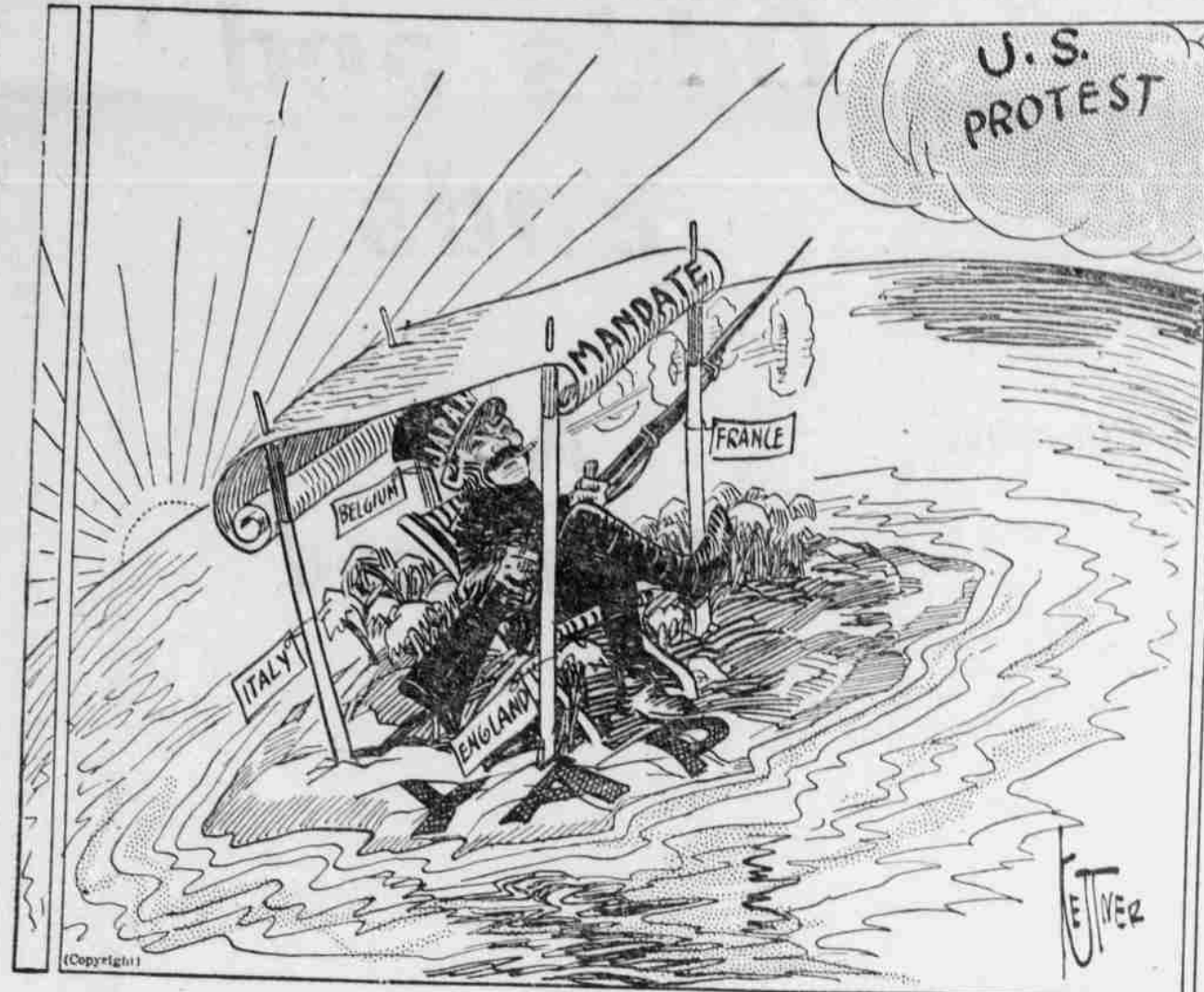


Sitting Tight



STATE FAIR PRIZES ON LIVESTOCK ALLURING

Portland—Prizes numbering 120 amounting to \$1906 in cash value will be awarded to livestock club members exhibiting winning animals at the Oregon State fair in September, according to announcement by L. J. Allen, state livestock club leader at the Oregon Agricultural college. Twenty-seven trips to the college boys' and girls' summer session of two weeks with all expenses paid constitute first prizes.

The Oregon Duroc-Jersey Breeders' association and National Duroc-Jersey Record association have contributed \$50 each for prizes for hogs of the Duroc breed. The prizes will be as follows:

Division 1, sow with litter—Trip to the O. A. C. summer session, first prize; \$15 cash, second; \$12 cash, third; \$9.50, fourth, and \$6.50, fifth. Division 2, hogs for market—Trip to Oregon Agricultural college, first; \$10, second; \$8, third; \$6, fourth, and \$4, fifth.

Division 3, hogs for breeding purposes—Trip to Oregon Agricultural college, first prize; \$14 second; \$11, third; \$8, fourth, and \$5, fifth.

A silver loving cup has been offered by the Oregon Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' association for the champion Duroc-Jersey pig. A folding vest-pocket camera will go to the owner of grand champion over all, provided the champion is a Duroc-Jersey. The prize is offered by the National Duroc-Jersey Bulletin. The National Duroc-Jersey Record will give an engraved gold watch to the owner of grand champion over all if that winner is a Duroc-Jersey.

Poland-China entries will win a similar list of prizes, financed by contributions of \$50 each from the National Poland China Records and the Oregon Poland-China Swine Breeders' association. Swine World will give a kodak to the owner of grand champion over all provided the winner is a Poland China.

The American Berkshire association will give \$50 toward making up the list of prizes for winners with Berkshires. Second, third, fourth and fifth prizes will be only \$10, \$8, \$6

and \$4, respectively, the amount offered by the state fair board. The three firsts—one for each division—consisting of trips to Oregon Agricultural college, will be given for the Berkshires.

Chester Whites in the contest must be registered with the Chester White Records association before the day shown in order to be eligible for prizes offered by that organization. The association has offered \$50 and the Oregon Chester White Swine Breeders' association \$25, making up a list of awards exactly the same as the one for Berkshires.

Competition is announced in all breeds of sheep. A trip to the Oregon Agricultural summer session will be the first prize in each of the three divisions. The entries which take second, third, fourth and fifth in each division will win \$10, \$8, \$6, and \$4 in order. The first division will consist of one or more lambs or one or more ewes and lambs that a club member owns and has cared for in club work. The second will consist of one or more market lambs intended for breeding purposes.

The Oregon Jersey Cattle club offers the three first prizes and the others are given by the state fair board. The Oregon Guernsey Cattle club will also give \$74 in prizes, making the same awards for the three divisions in that breed.

Queen Liked Her Ale Strong. The City of London Brewery company, whose premises are offered for sale, claim to be the only brewery in the city of London existing from the time of Queen Elizabeth, and it is quite possible that the queen occasionally sampled their brew. Elizabeth was a specialist in ale. She liked it strong, as witness the plaintive note her host, the earl of Leicester, sent to Lord Burleigh: "There is not one drop of good drink for her here. We were fain to send to London and Kenilworth and divers other places where ale was; her own beer was so strong that there was no man able to drink it."

Testing Material in Cloth. Mixtures of cotton and wool may be tested by raveling a bit of cloth and burning two of the threads, one running with the selvedge, the other crosswise to it. The cotton-thread burns quickly with a flame and smells like wood; wool chars slowly without a flame and smells like burning hair. Shoddy, or remanufactured wool, is often used with wool. This can be detected by raveling out a bit of the material, when short broken fibers may be seen. In general, a woolen material which has cotton in it will become more wrinkled when wet than all-wool goods.

Ancient Zoological Gardens. Records show that King Nezahualcoyotl had zoological gardens in Tezcuco, Mexico, in the middle of the Fifteenth century, and in the next century Cortez found aviaries and fish ponds at Itzapalapan. Montezuma II, emperor of Mexico in the beginning of the Sixteenth century, had large collections of animals in the gardens of his capital.

Almost all of the modern zoological gardens date from comparatively recent years, and contain large collections of fine animals, more suitably housed than at any time in the history of the world.

Great Help. "A new clerk in a police court is greatly helped by one thing."

"What is that?"

"The way prisoners understand procedure and routine."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WINTER WHEAT CROP SHOWS ADVANCE

Yield Expected to Be Nine Per Cent Greater Than in 1920.

Washington. — The winter wheat crop was forecast at 8,000,000 bushels more than estimated a month ago, the total production being estimated at 629,287,000 bushels by the department of agriculture.

Acreage abandoned during the winter was less than 5 per cent of the total area planted last autumn, compared with an average abandonment of 11 per cent during the last ten years.

The crop this year is almost 9 per cent larger than last year, while the acreage to be harvested is 2.5 per cent more than last year.

The area to be harvested is about 1,884,000 acres or 4.6 per cent less than the acreage planted last autumn and 948,000 acres or 2.5 per cent more than the acreage harvested last year.

The May first condition is indicative of a yield of approximately 16.3 bushels an acre, assuming average variations to prevail throughout the remainder of the season.

This would indicate a total production 8.9 per cent more than in 1920, 13.7 per cent less than in 1919, and 11.4 per cent more than in 1918.

POLISH INSURGENTS TAKE TOWN OF KOZEL

Oppeln, Upper Silesia. — Insurgent Polish forces have crossed the Oder and captured the town of Kozel after hard fighting.

The population is fleeing in panic. The French control officer took refuge in the Kozel barracks and the Poles opened fire on him there, according to inter-allied commission reports.

Numerous casualties are reported to have occurred at the Kraudrzn railway station, when the Poles drove out the Germans after three days' continuous fighting.

Italian troops declare that they have lost severely in the fighting with Polish insurgents and appear to be greatly incensed.

They are declared to have shown unkindness toward Polish prisoners, who generally have been handed over to the Italians by their German captors.

SECOND TRIAL FOR ALBERS

Confession of Error Does not Acquit, Says Solicitor General.

Washington. — The case of Henry Albers, a native of Germany, convicted in Portland, Or., of having violated the espionage act, has not been closed through the recent confession of error entered in the supreme court by the government. Solicitor General Frieron declared in a statement, but has been "merely reminded to the district court for a new trial."

The supreme court ordered judgment reversed. The government's action, Mr. Frieron explained, was taken because the district attorney who prosecuted Albers introduced as evidence against him certain statements he was alleged to have made in 1914 and 1915, or before the United States entered the war.

In two circuit cases, the second and eighth, it had been held that the admission of such evidence rendered the trial unfair and was a reversible error, the statement said.

Haitian Charges Declared "Rot"

Washington. — Characterizing as "rot" the charges made by three Haitian delegates in a memorial to the White House, state department and congress protesting against American occupation of Haiti, Secretary Denby declared that the navy department welcomed any investigation congress cared to make of conditions in that republic.

Lusitania Claims Ask Payment.

New York. — Representatives of claimants for damages in the Lusitania disaster named a committee to ask the state department and the senate foreign relations committee for immediate payments from proceeds from the sale of German ships or from funds in possession of the alien property custodian.

Investigation of Wartime Contracts.

Washington. — President Harding has asked Attorney General Daugherty to investigate charges of profiteering in contracts and purchases made by the war department during the war.

Percentage of New York Aliens Drops.

Washington. — The foreign born white population of New York City as announced by the census bureau is 1,989,216 or 35.4 per cent of the total population, as compared with 4 per cent in 1910.

BUILT THE FIRST SKYSCRAPER

Whitelaw Reid's Structure That Housed the Tribune Was the Wonder of Its Day.

The skyscraper was undreamed of until Whitelaw Reid laid the corner stone of the Tribune building in 1874. The Florentine campaigner that he then lifted into the air gave his contemporaries what was, for them, a greater sensation than their descendants have received from Manhattan's tallest towers. Voyagers coming up the bay hailed it with astonishment, little imagining the formidable structures it foreshadowed.

The skyline it broke was that of an essentially flat, low-lying city. In Reid's eyes New York was not then precisely beautiful. So we may judge from the instructions he sent to Clarence Cook in 1870, with a request for a series of architectural articles, "What I want," he wrote, "is first a crisp editorial on the prevailing lack of architectural taste in New York, the dreary miles of brownstone fronts, the worthlessness of brownstone as a material for building, the most trifling given us by our wealthiest men."

Then article after article was to be written, discussing the question of architecture in our cities generally, but particularly in New York. The "frightful example" was to be fearlessly pilloried, and suggestions were to be made.—From "The Life of Whitelaw Reid," by Royal Cortissoz.

HONOR CLAIMED FOR BOSTON

First Public School in United States Is Said to Have Been in That City.

It is probable that the beginning of the American public school was in Massachusetts. In 1635 the people of Boston assembled in town meeting, requested Philemon Purnum to become schoolmaster and voted him 30 acres of land in part pay for his services. The school begun by Purnum later became the Boston Latin school and has had continuous existence to the present time. Other settlements followed Boston's example and within the next ten years common schools were established in all the New England settlements. In 1647 the general court of Massachusetts ordered every town having 50 families to appoint a teacher, whose wages were to be paid by the parents of the children he taught or by the inhabitants in general. At the same time townships having 100 families were required to establish a grammar school to fit youth for college. The law establishing these two grades of schools laid the foundation of the public school system in the United States. Three years later a similar law was passed in Connecticut, but Rhode Island made no attempt to form a school system until 1790.

Only Outdoor Inauguration. The United States, although its capital is in a more rigorous climate than those of many republics, is alone in having an "al fresco" inauguration. The first four Presidents were inaugurated indoors, and beginning with the third President, Jefferson, the inaugurations took place in Washington. Monroe, the first President to be sworn in out of doors, chose the east portico of the capitol because of a dispute as to whether he should be inaugurated in the house of representatives or the senate chamber. After a return to the indoor inauguration by Jackson, the outdoor ceremonies were resumed. Because they seemed to fit in so well with American ideas of democracy, permitting the general public to see the procedure, they have been retained.—National Geographic Society Magazine.

Length of Hair Marked Caste. For a long time the length of hair was considered a mark of caste in France. Only members of the royal family and princes of the blood could wear their hair long. Foiled hair was a sign of obedience and inferiority. To cut the hair of a prince was to deprive him of his right of succession to the throne.

Notwithstanding these facts, Charlemagne liked to wear his hair short. The name of his son, Charles the Bald, indicates the style of coiffure he affected. The Emperor Theophilus was also afflicted with a bare crown and he, to shun the notoriety of it, strongly urged his subjects to cut the hair on their heads, advancing numerous reasons, sanitary and otherwise, for his accomplishment.

Playthings for Baby.

Many playthings can be made for small children from pasteboard. To make a wagon use a four-cornered box to which pasteboard wheels should be attached by wooden axles, these latter put through the sides of the box close to the bottom. Use common pins or small nails to hold the wheels on the axles. A small box inside the wagon does for a seat. Cut out a horse from pasteboard, stand him in front of the wagon, then cut the dasher down a little way. Put Dobbie's tail into this and if his feet touch level the rig is complete.

Unfair Advantage.

"That's an alert office boy" you have.

"This is his first day on the job," said Mr. Dubwaite. "Tomorrow I'll put him in the test."

"How?"

"I'll leave a 'dime novel' lying around where he can find it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Not Very Deep.

He (calling)—Reading poetry to you?

She—Yes, I'm wading through Byron.

He (glancing at page)—Abl, you've just got to the middle of "The Brook."—Boston Transcript.

DREW ON HIS IMAGINATION

To Put It Mildly, Longfellow's "The Courtship of Miles Standish" Always Accurate in Descriptive Poems.

The poet Longfellow has set an ample of inaccuracy in describing our Pilgrim ancestors which has widely followed. His charming "The Courtship of Miles Standish" has been read by millions of laymen and doubtless accounts for the great numbers of his poems. It has no historical basis, with the exception of the fact that it is not a scintilla of evidence, a fearless captain, who was a soldier and red-haired, who was a soldier—had any desire for the affections of Priscilla. It was a very busy man during his years at Plymouth. And, but for wisdom, skill and heroic action, he would have been murdered by the Indians, who were not wholly unkind by Massasoit. It seems too bad to have a brave and unselfish man dish was should now be before his descendants as a suitor. He and his descendants are in England!

The poet is no more concerned with him than he is with describing the marriage of John and Priscilla. What a pretentious fiction it was to place Priscilla "milk-white steer" when there was not a cow, nor a steer, in England!

STOPPED ANGRY WIFE'S TALK. Mrs. G. started for the shop the other day with a slight needed mending. Once in the shop she remembered an important message and stopped to telephone a little office on the ground floor of a building in which she lives. The proprietor showed her the instrument.

Just then the proprietor's wife entered the office, and first of all saw Mrs. G.'s slipper lying on the floor. "So you even have her shoes on!" she cried and began to weep. Tears quickly turned to anger. In a moment she began to speak to her husband.

Then Mrs. G. interfered. "That's mine," she said, and ran from behind the screen.

The angry wife looked at her long a pause in her heated lecture. "I don't believe it," she snapped. "I'll show you," said Mrs. G. like Cinderella, though the princess was missing, she tried on the slipper New York Sun.

What Is Art?

The conclusion is that human geniuses are a myth. Actors are found of thinking hard and working hard than any other set of men. The manager, seeing that there is no appearance to be very much different from their caliber, has taken to seeing them by their physical appearance. The actor is the cause, and the manager is the result. The public quick to respond is really fine art—that is what fine acting is. It doesn't make the public respond. Isn't fine acting? You often hear said that the public doesn't want. It would be just as sensible for a man to take a broken watch to a repairer and then add that he must employ skill in the operation. What is art in the practical? Skill—accomplishment.—John E. Lerd, in the Forum.

Wonderful Nevada Opal.

The mines of Humboldt county, Nevada, have produced every kind of opal known to science. The black opal found there some years ago was the largest ever discovered, weighing 16.19 troy ounces, or, in phraseology, 2,565 karats. It is 4 inches long, 3 1/8 inches wide, averages 2 1/8 inches in thickness, is, in short, about half the size of ordinary brick. At \$6 a karat, its value would be more than \$15,000. Its great size increases the value the point where it is worth while a gem fancier will pay for it. The highest rating ever obtained for opal was that for a gem from the kary, which was estimated to be worth \$250,000. On the same basis of value the Nevada gem would be worth much.

Had Peculiar Idea of Treating.

Bathed in the warm waters of the Gulf stream, the climate of the brides is warm rather than cold, considering the latitude, and there is average rainfall over the entire of 47 inches per annum, which amounts to over 100 inches at the coast. In spite of this, the islands are the greater part treeless. Hope the chief tells of a woman who, having lived all her life there, had no conception of a tree except that it looked like a cabbage. They grow more often than not a black monotonous aspect of rock (granite or gneiss) water, sand and bog, where the islands are all islands and the land is all land.



The Grand Canyon of the Colorado

Here is an unparalleled spectacle—a sight never to be forgotten—one of nature's most stupendous wonders.

The Grand Canyon is about 250 miles long—with a width at the top varying from 5 to 12 miles. At some places it descends to a depth of a mile below the plateau surface. Its best effect, as revealed by extreme depth and brilliancy of coloring, is from a point opposite the Kaibab Plateau—about 65 miles northwest of Flagstaff, Arizona.

Motor roads lead to the Grand Canyon through Ashfork, Williams and Flagstaff, Arizona—and all the way you can get "Red Crown," the all-refinery gasoline.

You'll be glad if you make your Grand Canyon trip a "Red Crown" trip.

Look for the "Red Crown" sign on service stations and garages.

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